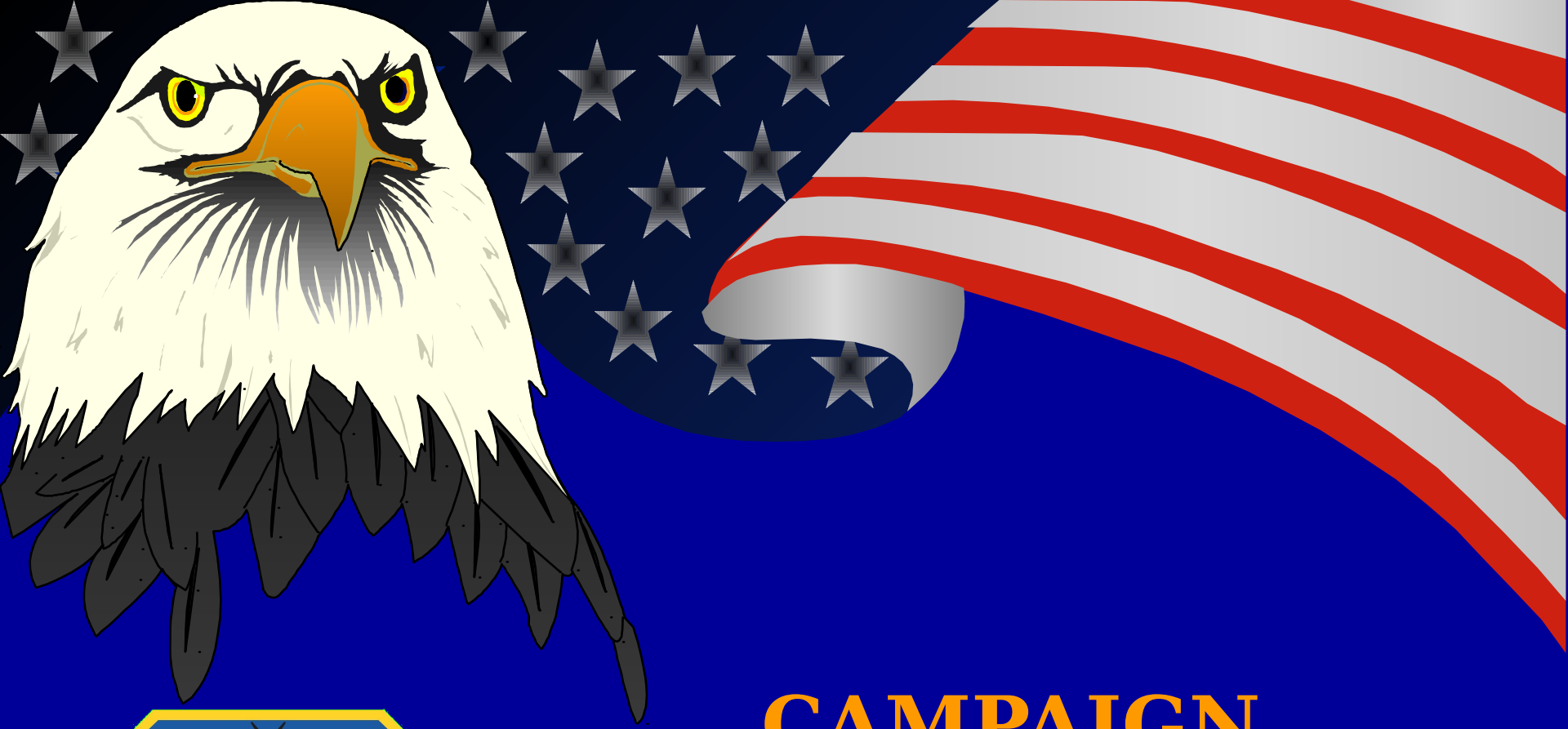
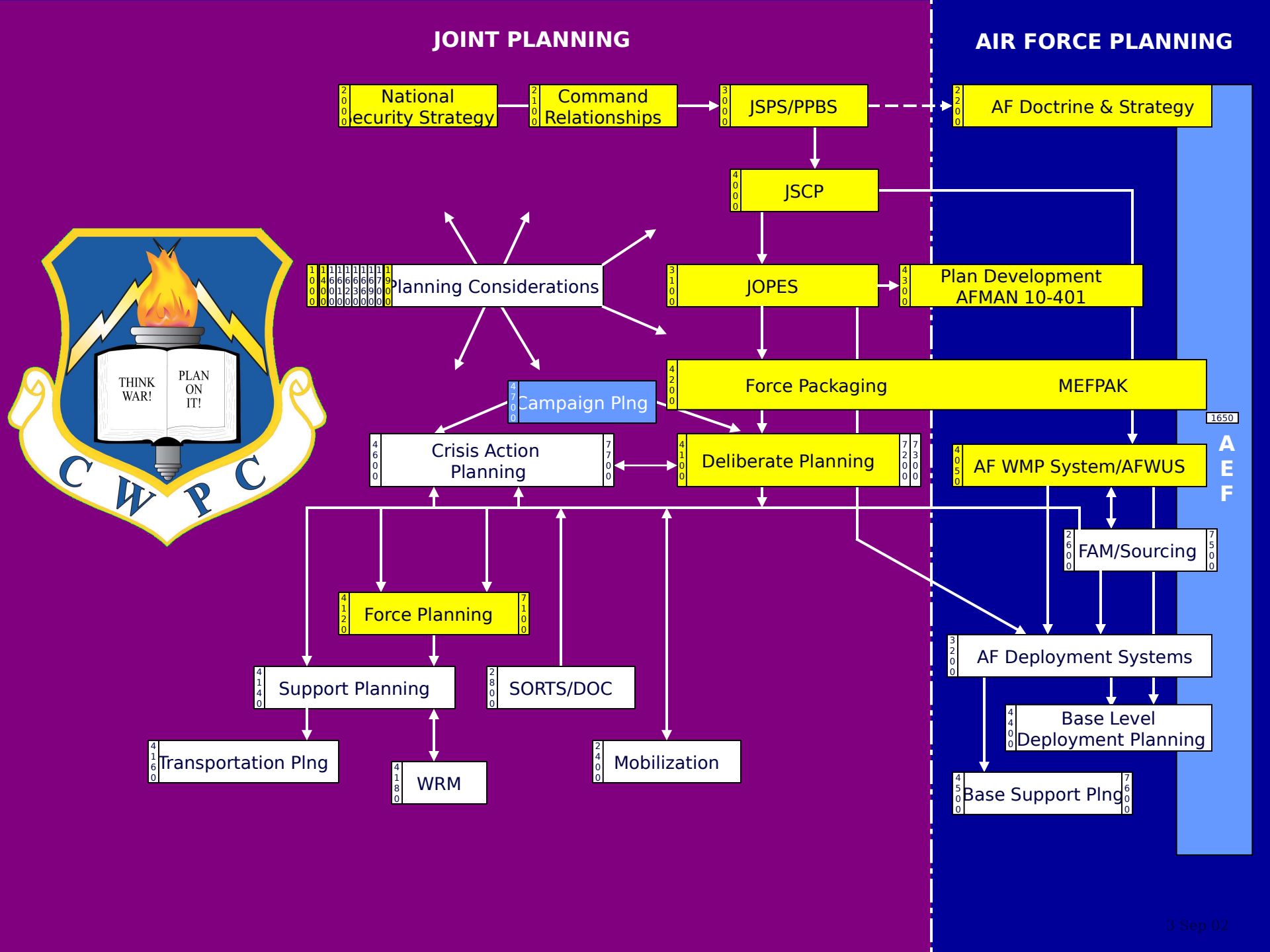


CAMPAIGN PLANNING

IP-4700


JOINT PLANNING
AIR FORCE PLANNING
2000 National Security Strategy
2100 Command Relationships
3000 JSPS/PPBS
2200 AF Doctrine & Strategy
4000 JSCP
1000 Planning Considerations
3100 JOPES
4300 Plan Development AFMAN 10-401
4200 Force Packaging
MEFPAK
4700 Campaign Plng
1650
AEF
4600 Crisis Action Planning 7700
4100 Deliberate Planning 7200 7300
4050 AF WMP System/AFWUS
2600 FAM/Sourcing 7500
4120 Force Planning 7100
3200 AF Deployment Systems
4140 Support Planning
2800 SORTS/DOC
4400 Base Level Deployment Planning
4160 Transportation Plng
4180 WRM
2400 Mobilization
4500 Base Support Plng 7600
THINK WAR!
PLAN ON IT!
C W P C
3 Sep 02

Objective

- Comprehend campaign planning and its relationship to deliberate and crisis action planning.

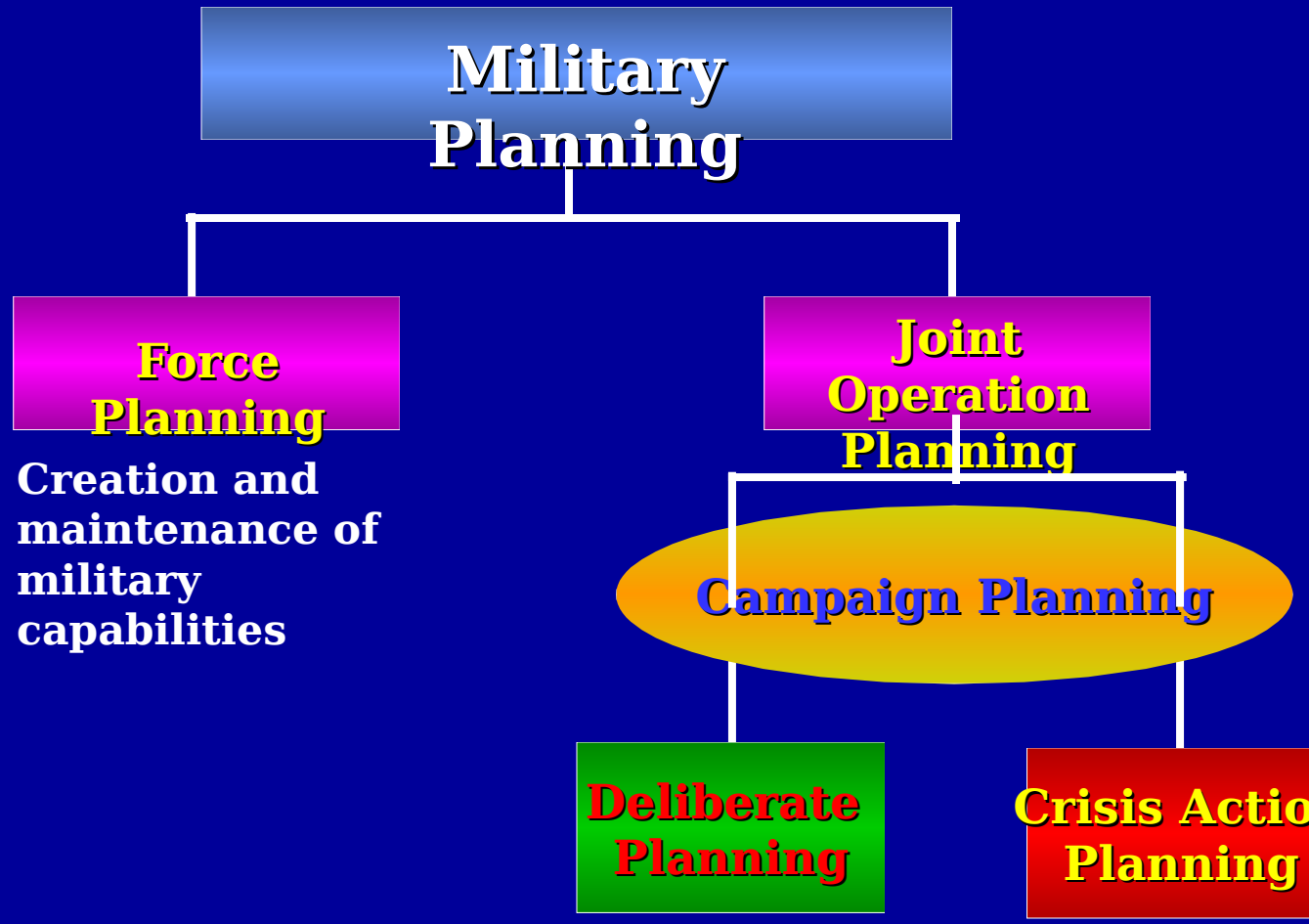
Samples of Behavior

- Describe how campaign planning pertains to deliberate and crisis action planning.
- Know the definition of a campaign.
- Describe the purpose of each of the six phases in the joint air estimate process.

Overview

- Relationship with Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning
- The Campaign
  - Definition
  - Characteristics
- The Joint Air Estimate Process

Planning Processes

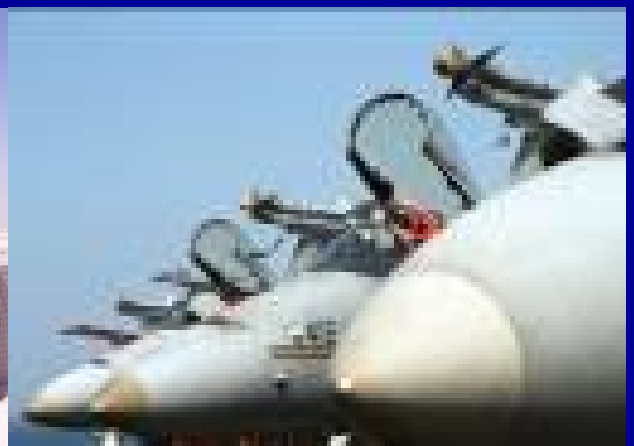


Joint Pub 5-0

What is a Campaign?

"A series of related military operations aimed at accomplishing a strategic or operational objective within a given time and space."

Joint Pub 1-02

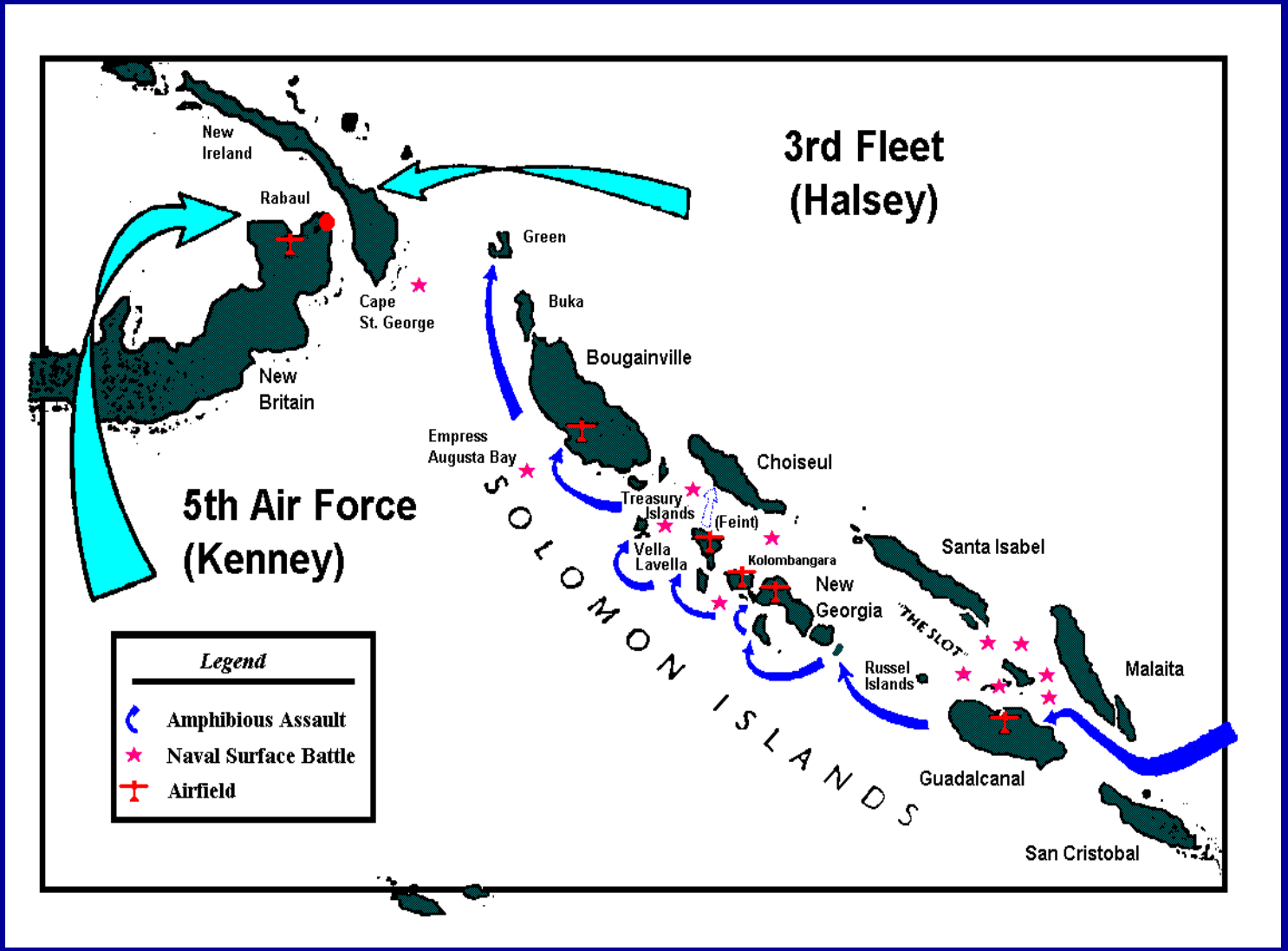


What is a Campaign?

"Campaigns represent the art of linking battles and engagements in operational design to accomplish strategic objectives."

Joint P

What is a Campaign?



Why Campaign Planning?

- JSCP tasking
- Combatant Commander responsibility
- It makes good sense!
- Operational art

Who Plans Campaigns?

- Operational-level Commanders
  - Combatant Commander
    - Unified or Specified Commander
    - Sub-Unified Commander
    - Joint Task Force (JTF) Commande
  - Component Commanders

Who Plans Campaigns?

"Detailed planning for the actual use of forces and materiel within the operational area is normally accomplished as part of joint operations planning by subordinate commanders, such as component and subordinate JFCs."

Joint Pub 5-0

When are Campaigns Planned?

- Contemplated military actions exceed the scope of a single operation
- Objectives or strategy changes
- During deliberate & crisis action planning

Where are Campaigns Planned?

- Peacetime location
- Wartime location
- Other locations

JointAir Estimate Process

- **Phase I** - Mission Analysis
- **Phase II** - Situation & COA Development
- **Phase III** - COA Analysis
- **Phase IV** - COA Comparison
- **Phase V** - COA Selection
- **Phase VI** - JAOP Development

Mission Analysis
Phase I

Mission Analysis
Phase I

- Initial Intelligence Preparation of the Battlespace (IPB)
- JFACC Mission Statement
- Mission Analysis Brief
- JFACC Intent

Mission Analysis
Phase I

Initial IPB

- Focus is on broad aspects of capabilities, intentions, and the theater's environment
  - Get enough information to write the JFACC Mission Statement
- Factors to consider:

  Available forces, command relationships, threat, force protection, ROE, LOAC, treaties, agreements, base use, overflight rights, logistics

Mission Analysis
Phase I

JFACC Mission Statement

- Who: JFACC
- What: Objective
- When: Timing
- Where: Location
- Why: Reason

Mission Analysis
Phase I

JFACC Mission Statement Example:

The JFACC will gain and maintain air superiority within the JOA by D+4 to prevent enemy air attacks on joint forces and to allow unhindered joint operations.

Mission Analysis
Phase I

Mission Analysis Brief

- Overviews the process thus far and information developed to date
- Presents proposed JFACC Mission Statement for approval

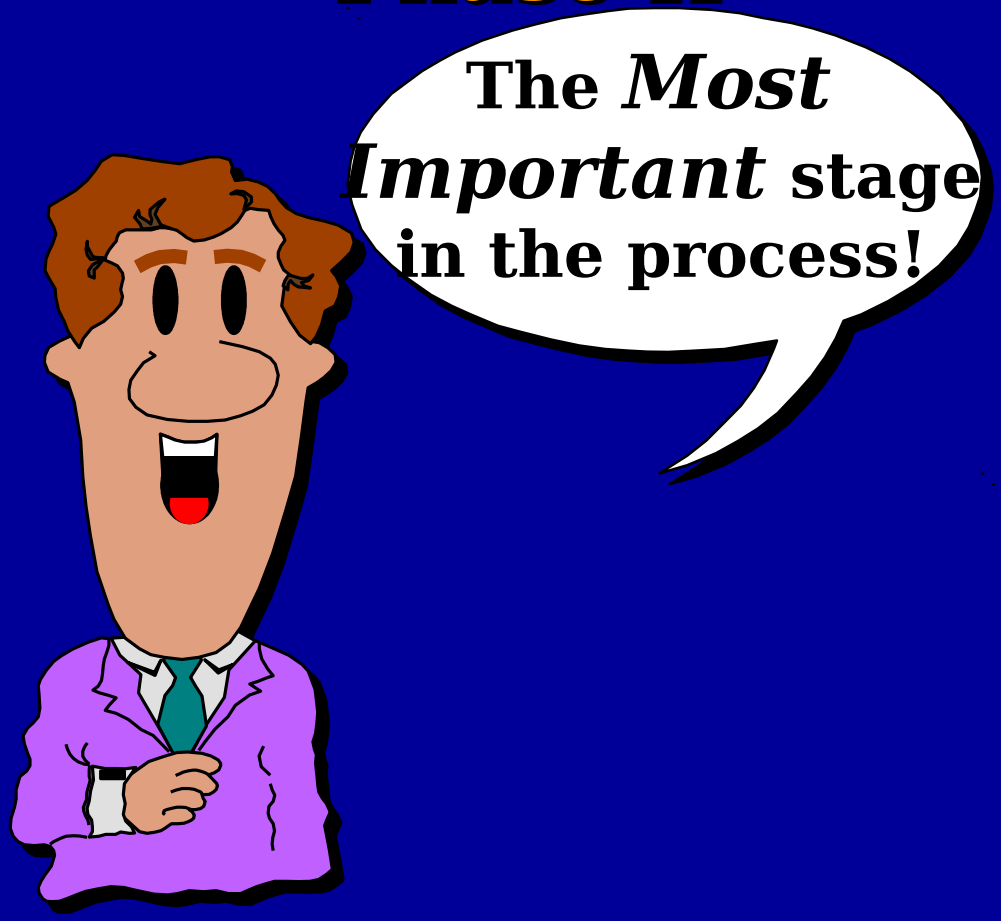
Mission Analysis
Phase I

Commander's Intent

- Articulates the purpose and end state the of the operation
- Focuses efforts during remaining phases of the process

Situation and COA Development

Phase II



Situation and COA Development
Phase II

- Refine and expand IPB
- Analyze Centers of Gravity
- Develop Courses of Action
- Risk Analysis

Situation and COA Development
Phase II

Refine and expand IPB

- Goal is to understand the theater, enemy, and friendly nations as thoroughly as possible
- “Know the enemy and know yourself; in a hundred battles you will never be in peril.” Sun Tzu

Situation and COA Development
Phase II

Refine and Expand IPB Topic Areas:

SOCIETY
- History
- Government
- Laws
- Culture
- Religious Beliefs
- Economy
- Resources
- Infrastructure

FORCES
- Leadership
- Doctrine
- Adversary capabilities
  (i.e. platforms, weapon systems)

GEOGRAPHY & WEATHER

DECISIVE POINTS

CENTERS OF GRAVITY
- Critical Vulnerabilities

INTERNATIONAL FACTORS
- Alliances and Coalitions
- Conflict Length Effect

DOMESTIC CONSIDERATIONS

ADVERSARY COURSES OF ACTION
- Air
- Land
- Maritime
- Space
- Information
- Special Operations

Situation and COA Development
Phase II

Analyze Centers of Gravity

The hub of all power and movement on whic
everything depends.

Carl von Clausewitz, *On W*

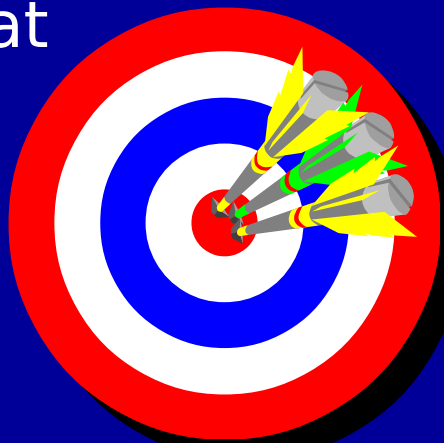
Those characteristics, capabilities, or sources of power from which a military force derives its freedom of action, physical strength, or will to fight.

Joint Pub 1-02

Situation and COA Development
Phase II

Analyze Centers of Gravity

- A point which if successfully attacked, produces decisive effects.
- Level of effort produces higher payoff
- Leads us to determine vital target sets
  - Greatest strategic & operational effect
- Analyze friendly COGs to determine what needs to be defended



Situation and COA Development
Phase II

Develop Courses of Action

- A COA represents a potential plan the JFACC could implement to accomplish the JFC assigned mission.
- Describes the sequence of tasks or activities to accomplish the commander's mission.
- Built on JFACC Mission Statement.

Situation and COA Development
Phase II

JFACC Course of Action

- Who: JFACC
- What: Objective
- When: Timing
- Where: Location
- Why: Reason
- How: Method

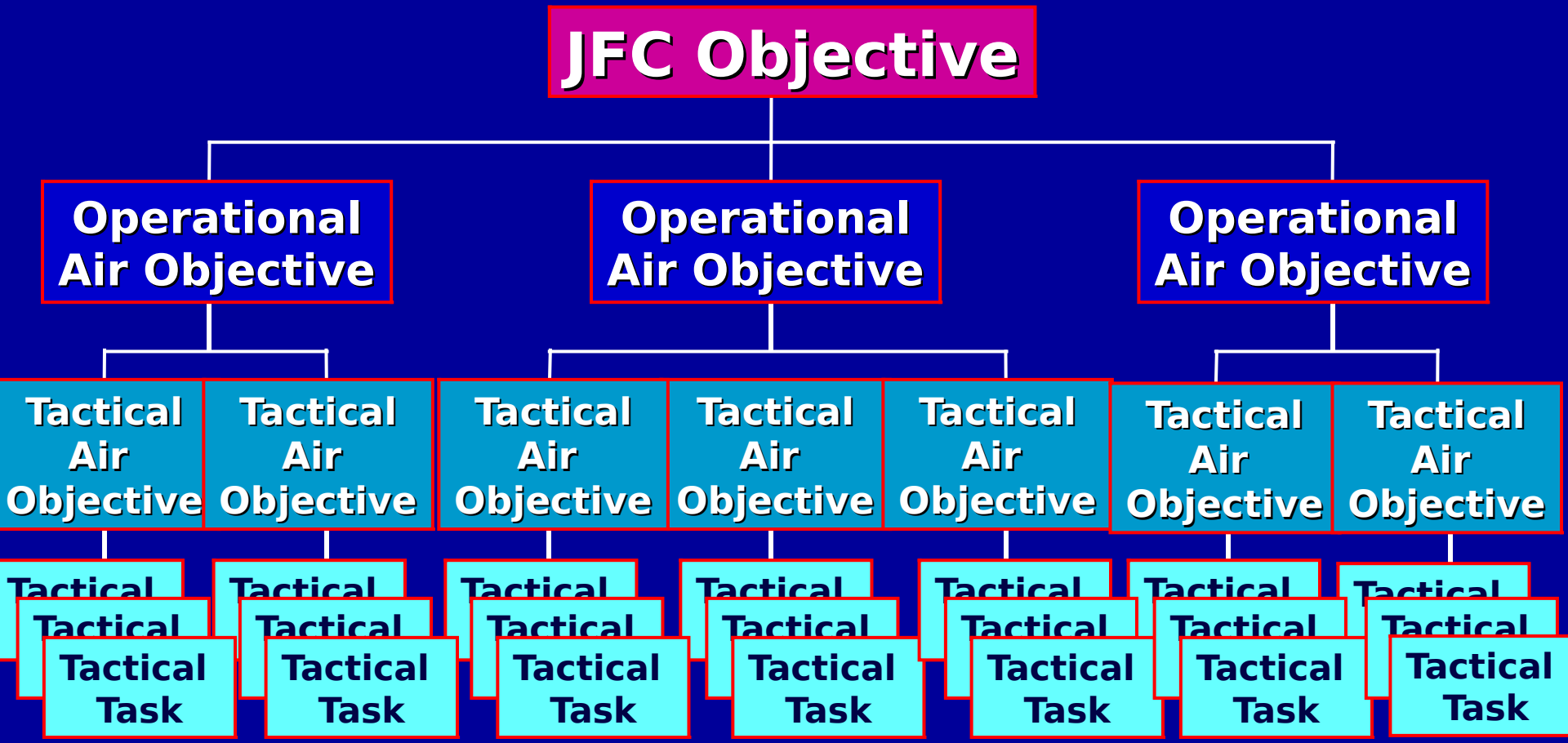
Situation and COA Development
Phase II

- National Objectives
  - JFC Objectives
    - Operational Air Objectives
      - Tactical Air Objectives
        - Tactical Air Tasks

Refined Air Objectives

- Stem aggression
  - Establish air superiority
    - Gain air superiority
      - Destroy enemy IADS
        - Destroy SA-5 sites

Situation and COA Development
Phase II



Situation and COA Development
Phase II

COA Statement

Tactical objectives and tactical tasks constitute the method or “how” portion of the COA.

Situation and COA Development
Phase II

Phasing

- Divides the COA into logical pieces

- Major goal or objective
- Measures of merit / effectiveness

Situation and COA Development
Phase II

Risk Analysis

- Two forms of risk:
  - Threat from enemy actions
  - Peril to mission accomplishment posed by our actions or lack of action
    - Cost benefit analysis

Situation and COA Development
Phase II

Combat Support Considerations

- Friendly force composition
- Access issues
- Deployment schedule
- Force beddown
- Airbase defense
- Logistic and support capabilities (Munitions, POL, etc.)

Situation and COA Development
Phase II

Operational Considerations

- Operational assumptions
- Force protection measures
- Fratricide prevention
- Effects of collateral damage
- Coalition considerations

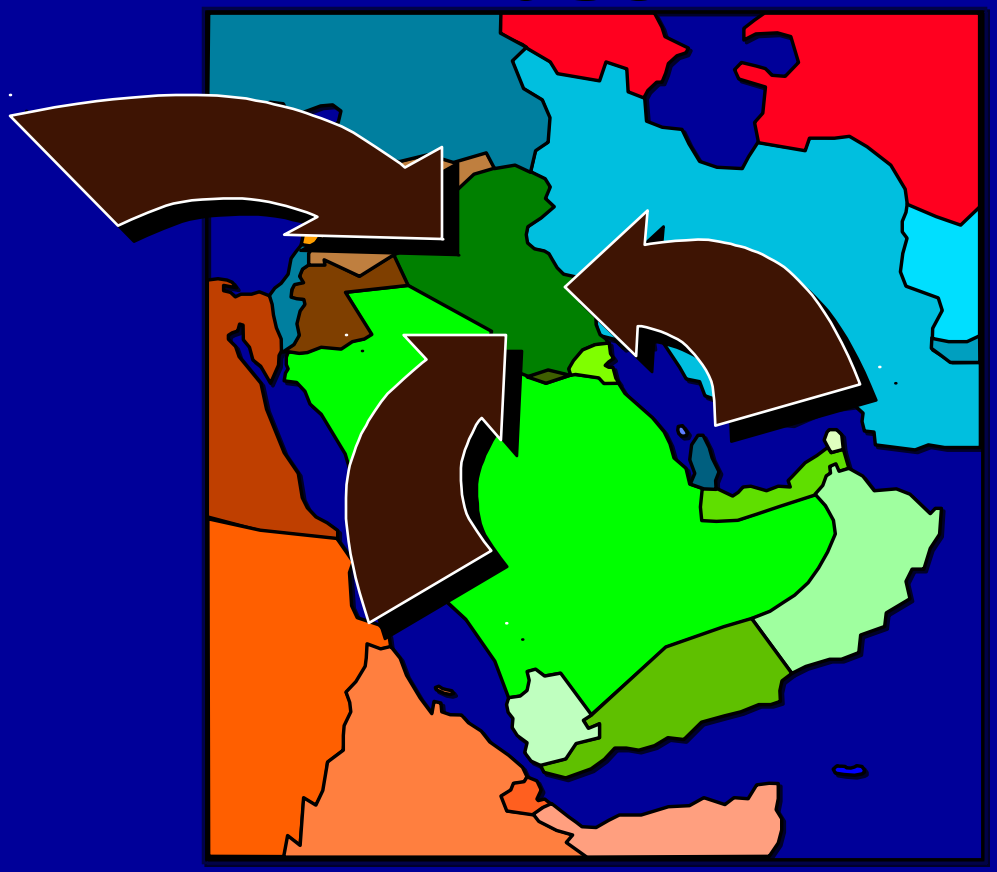
Situation and COA Development
Phase II

Assumptions

- COAs built on various assumptions
- Invalid assumption = risk
- Outline assumptions for JFACC and JFC so they can assess their willingness to accept risk

Course of Action Analysis

Phase III



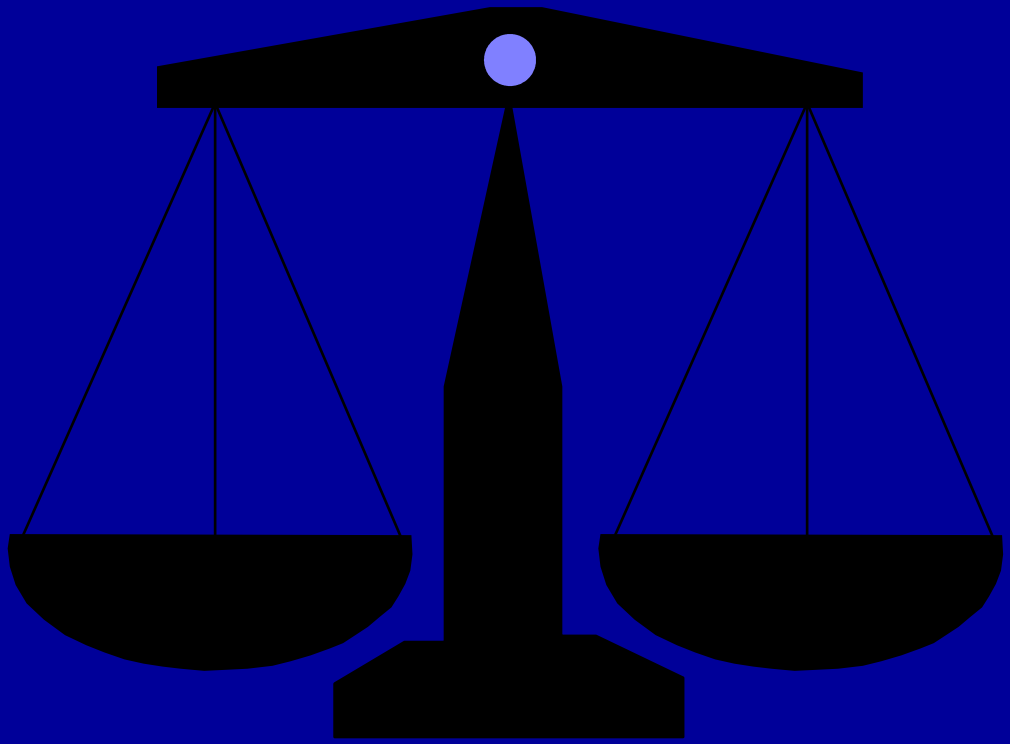
Course of Action Analysis
Phase III

- Involves “wargaming” each COA against the adversary’s most likely and most dangerous COAs
- “Wargaming” is a recorded “what if” session of actions and reactions
- Designed to visualize the flow of the battle and evaluate each friendly COA
- Attempts to foresee dynamics of the operation.

Course of Action Analysis
Phase III

- Stimulates ideas and provides insights
- Reveals strengths and weaknesses
  - May alter COAs
  - May spawn new COAs

Course of Action Comparison
Phase IV



Course of Action Comparison Phase IV

- Initially not comparing COAs against each other
- Compare proposed COAs against predetermined criteria to identify the best option
- Compare proposed COAs' strengths and weaknesses, advantages and disadvantages identified in Phase III

Course of Action Comparison
Phase IV

Process

- Determine criteria
- Develop and construct comparison method
- Conduct COA comparison
- Determine recommended COA

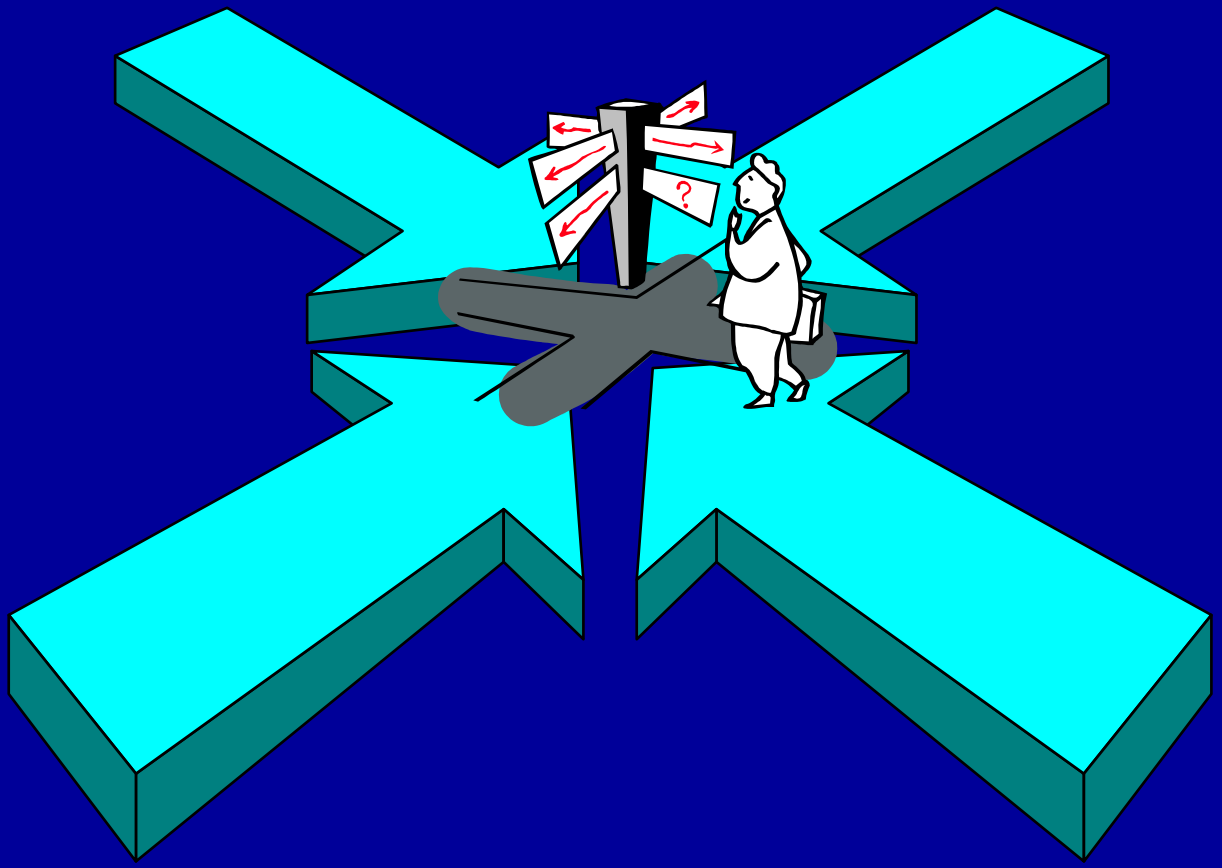
Course of Action Comparison
Phase IV

Decision Matrix

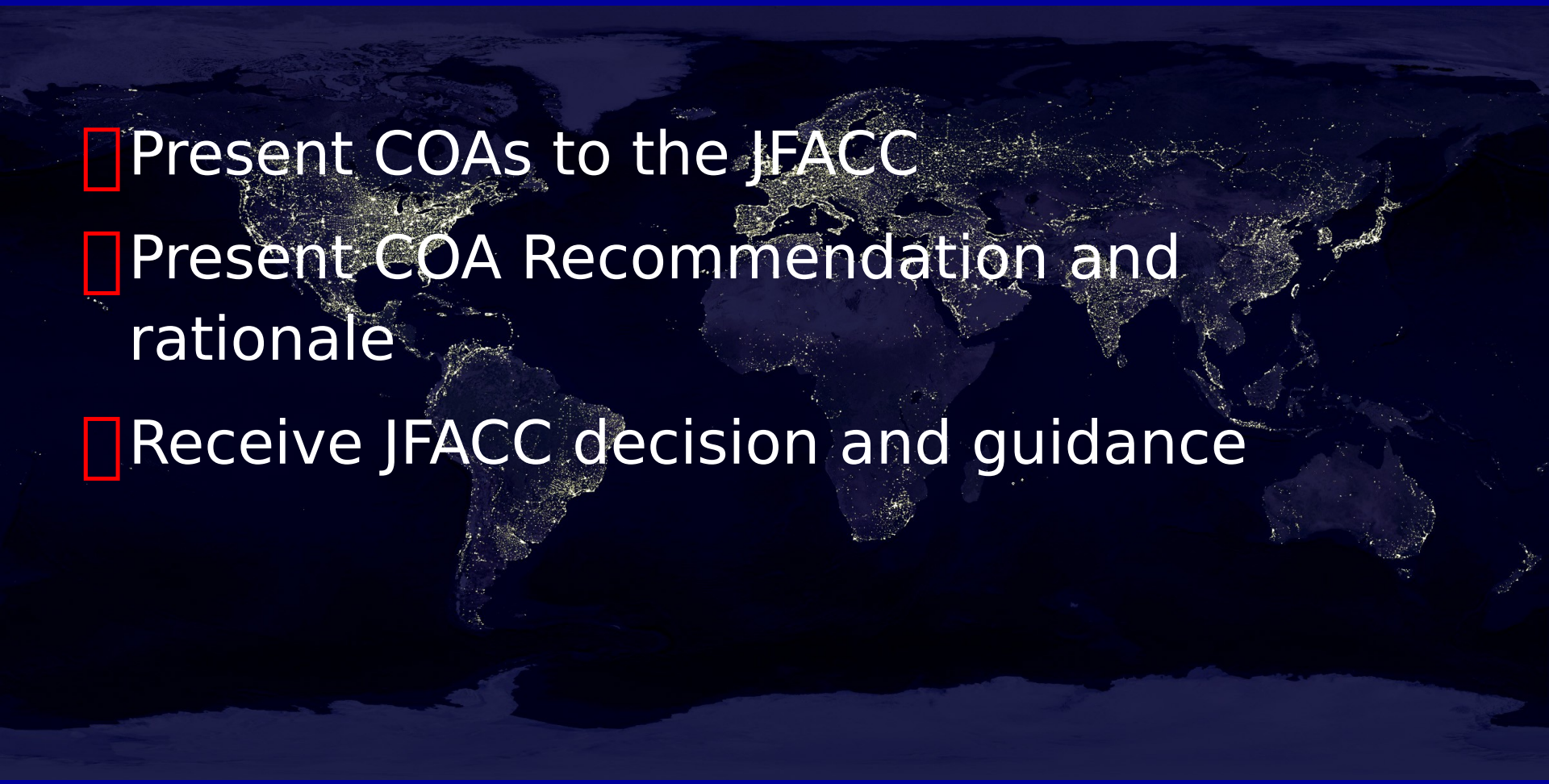
CRITERION	WEIGHT*	COA 1 SCORE	COA 1 TOTAL	COA 2 SCORE	COA 2 TOTAL
Flexibility	5	3	15	5	25
Infrastructure Damage	2	5	10	3	6
Attrition	3	5	15	4	12
Simplicity	1	5	5	4	4
Initiative	4	3	12	5	20
WEIGHTED TOTAL			**57**		**67**

***Weight scale is 1 to 5 (5 is most important)**

Course of Action Selection
Phase V



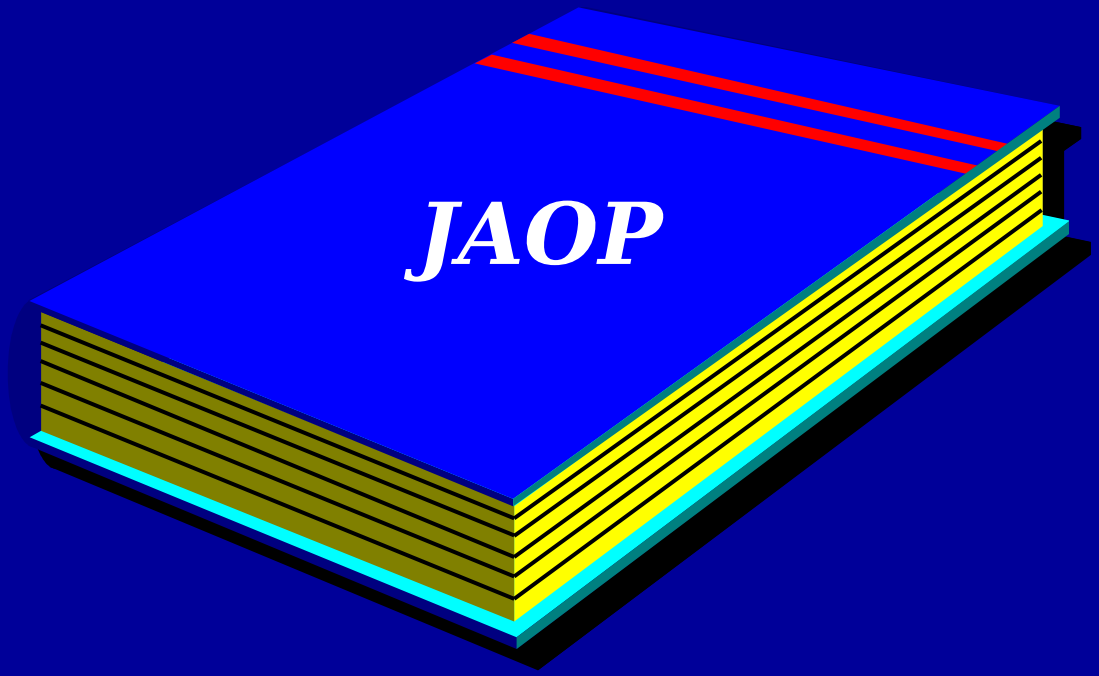
Course of Action Selection
Phase V



- Present COAs to the JFACC
- Present COA Recommendation and rationale
- Receive JFACC decision and guidance

Joint Air & Space Operations Plan Development

Phase VI



Joint Air & Space Operations Plan Development

Phase VI

- Details how joint air & space forces will support the JFC's campaign
- Integrates joint air and space power
- Identifies target sets & level of destruction or effect
- Prioritizes objectives / target sets
- Identifies levels of effort

Joint Air & Space Operations Plan Development

Phase VI

- Synchronization and integration
  - Combatant Commander's plan
  - Other components
    - JFLCC
    - JFMCC
    - JSOCC
  - Non-DOD agencies

Joint Air & Space Operations Plan Development
Phase VI

Identifies force / capability requirements

- Deployment, beddown, redeployment
- Comprehensive sustainment assessment
- Reachback
- National assets

Summary

- Describe how campaign planning pertains to deliberate and crisis action planning.
- Know the definition of a campaign.
- Describe the purpose of each of the six phases in the joint air estimate process.

Plan for the worst case. . .

Expect the unexpected. . .

Questions ??
?